THE OLDEST HANDICRAFTS THE WORLD.

he way a Little Square of the Yel-low Metal Is Expanded Into a Large and Almost Transparent Leas by the Artisan's Hammers.

The art of the gold beater is one of the oldest handlerafts in the world and griong those which have changed least Aluch of the decoration of Solomon's temple is believed to have been covered with gold leaf, hammered to the requisite thilmess by hand, as it is today.

The pold beater receives his material not in the form of the sixty penny-weight ingot in which it is east, but in the form of a ribbon about an inch wide and twenty-four feet long.

This ribbon is first cut into 200 squards and placed in the "cutch," which is a pile of square pieces of a peculiar paper, part animal and part vegetable in composition, the preparavegetable in composition, the preparation of which is a secret. The best cutched are made in London. A square of god is placed between each two leaves and the whole mass is ready for the first beating.

This in done with an iron hammer weighing from twelve to seventeen pounds, while the cutch rests upon a grantiff block which is supported by a heavy wooden post.

Under the heavy, measured blows of the hammer the sheets of gold begin to stretch or expand until in haif or three charters of an hour they have

three doarters of an hour they have reached the edges of the cutch. They are then removed and with a thin are then removed and with a thin strip of bamboo are cut into quarters, so that the 200 pieces become 800. Next comes the "shoder," a collection of 8th pieces of skin, four inches square; made from the intestines of cattle. As, in the cutch, each piece of gold is placed between two leaves of skin, and banks of nurchannet or of skin, and bands of parchiment or velluly are slipped over the whole pile to keep it together.

Another heating, this time with a hammer weighing from eight to ten pounds, now follows. This takes about an hour, during which the sheets of gold are all the time expanding.

The last stage is the "mold," which, like the cutch and the shoder, is composed of alternative best and the shoder, is composed of alternative best and the shoder.

posed of alternate leaves of gold and skin, but the mold is about five inches square and made up of gold beater's skin. Whe preparation of this is a jeal-ously squarted trade secret.

The skin, like that in the shoder, is made from the intestines of the ox. It is translucent and not unlike rawhide in color. Although it will stand continuous beating without breaking, it will tear like a sheet of thin paper. The making of a single mold requires the intestines of 500 bullocks. Between each two beatings the skin is rubbed with baked and pulverized gypsum. A high contains 1,000 sheets. After

the second beating the workman takes from the shoder a single leaf of gold at a time, handling it with bamboo pinchers and, when necessary, smoothing it with a rabbit's foot. With the strip of bamboo he cuts each sheet into quarters again, and that the original 200 have flow permits 3,200. One shoder, therefore, contains more than enough gold fireful three modes. therefore, contains mor

gold to fill three molds.

The final beating in the mold is done with a seven pound hammer and requires from three to four hours. By this time the gold leaf should have expanded again to the edge of the skins and should be of the requisite thinness, which is determined by holding it up to the light. If it transmits green rays it is done and will measure about one two-hundred and eighty-thousandth of two-hundred-and-eighty-thousandth of an inch in thickness.

The hammers used in beating gold re slightly convex on the face. The are alightly convex on the face. The art of the workman consists in so striking that the gold will always be thinnest in the center. He must pound with evenness all over the square in order that the sheets of gold may expand without losing their form, but at

the same time he must keep the thick-est part near the edges, so that when the sheets are flually trimmed to size the hicker portions may fall in the waste, to be recast. No machinery has ever been devised which will do this The tools of the craft are interesting

and peculiar. The rabbit's foot is ex-ceedingly soft and just only enough to ceedingly soft and just oily enough to been meant for a direct imitation of prevent the gold from sticking, and certain birds, but Beethoven's method the bamboo pilers and cutting slips was a more poetic one. The birds had are the only things with which it is inspired him; they had "composed" with possible to do this delicate work. The him. But they had done it by contribuoid does not adhere to the fibers of uting unconsciously to the joyous har-

the feed as it does to steel.

The gold beater performs all his work standing. The use of the heavy hammers in such continuous pounding would, one would think, impose an almost intolerable strain upon the hands and arms. The men say, however, that their arms never ache. The only

place where "it catches them" is in the bend of the knee.

The the knee is accounted for by the fact that the hammer rebounds. It is an astonishing but by no means a rare thing to see a gold beater change hands while the

hammer, is in the air and without los-ing a stroke.—Edward Williston Trentz in Youth's Companion.

In the case of horses where the skin has been abraded by the harness if the galled egion is left to itself the hair will grow in, but be coloriess, while if oil is applied freely to the abrasion on is applied freely to the abrasion but of a dark or normal color will be produced, thus indicating that the color is ordinarily due to the secretions of the skin sinking down as a sediment to the same of the lair follicle, where It is a the the by the shaft of the hair.

"Sometimes," said Uncle Eben, "what passes for a philosopher is simply a man dat kin stand bein' Lurt without hollerin'." Washington Star.

### ITALIAN GARDENS.

The Cedar, Cypress and the Orange Tree Mingle Their Foliage. Perhaps nothing about Italian gardens strikes us as so wonderful as the arbor walks, or pergolas, where nature seems so absolutely docile to the hand of man. The desire is to make a dense shade—a retreat where one can shu out the hot sun-and to create this trees of a great many different sorts have been planted close together and their branches so carefully interworen that they form a complete trellis on the two sides and above, so that cedar, cypress orange and lemon trees mingle their foliage, all seeming to be lighted up by the pale golden globes of the fruit. With us the merest twigs of such trees would be supposed to have a stubborn individuality, rendering it impossible to train them to take the place of vines. In Italy for centuries everything has been done to create a grateful shade at noon, where one can rest or sleep and leave the world outside to the cleadas, that, when thousands of them take volce together at once, make rather a soothing sound. Along the terraces of the Villa Carlotta, on the lake of Como, these covered arbor walks lead into groves of dexes, and there until past midsummer out of the silence and coolness the nightingales sing not only

all night, but all day long.

In spite of the lavish beauty of the land, the impression that remains after summer travel in Italy is of the in-habitants living very close to nature, almost subordinating her operations to their own needs. Nature is so prun-ed, so tended, her least effort so pressed into the service of man. The plumy cypresses, it is true, have nothing to do but stand sentinel by the belvidere terraces; so with the ilexes. But the poplars are trimmed to flagpoles for the sake of fagots, and every leaf of the mulberry trees, across which the vines fling their festoons and garlands, is destined to feed the silkworms, and as soon as the maggots are ready to eat, the peasants, with huge bags, mount the trees and strip each branch of its foliage. The olive orchards that make a silver mist on the hillsides are busy

perfecting their useful harvest.

Wherever a ledge of rock offers an Italian peasant makes a garden, carry-ing up the soil sometimes into almost inaccessible places. But there he will plant leeks, herbs, salad and beans, be-sides a patch of wheat, the latter not for the half loaf of bread it might make, but to furnish straw to plait hats in winter.

Nature is no niggard. The little red popples blossom out of every cranny and chink and make a blaze of color in the most unexpected places. Olean-ders have a way of tossing their tufts of rosy blossoms along the white walls, Bengal roses, clove pinks, carnations and larkspurs grow wherever they can be tended and a little rill of water di-rected to their use, but the summer of Italy is of great heat, and after the great gush of flowers in spring the vaunted Italian gardens remain dry intersections of graveled paths with elipped hedges, flights of steps, urns and statues. Nothing can be dearer to artistic taste, but for the real joy of gardening nothing can be equal to what the poet Gray called having "a garden of your own, where you plant and transplant and are dirty and amused."-Philadelphia Ledger.

membered from the experiences of an unhappy genius is give,, among other facts, about Beethoven in the "Life of Sir Herbert Stanley Oakeley." The great composer delighted in the outdoor world. He loved a tree, he once declared, with pardonable exaggera tion, "better than a man."

After he had become stone deaf he visited the valley of Heiligenstadt, near Vienna, where he had stayed in other and happier days, "Here," he said to the friend who ac-

companied him, "I composed my 'Pas-toral Symphony,' and here the birds composed with me. Can you hear a yellow hammer?"

"No," wrote his friend on the conver-sation slate. "And in the symphony i only remember the nightingale, quail

and cuckoo."

He believed certain phrases to have uting unconsciously to the joyous har mony of the scene.

Beethoven in answer to his friend's upon it a passage for the flute in the "Brook Scene." That was what the yellow hammer had inspired him to do.

The "Breathing Cave." In the western part of North Carolina, in the mountains known as the Fork range, is located the most remark able cavern now known to exist. It is called the Breathing cave and is certainly a most wonderful natural curl osity. During the summer mouths a current of air comes from it which is so strong that a full grown man cannot walk against it, and in winter the inrush of air is equally strong. times a most unpleasant odor is emit ted from the cave, which is supposed to be from the carcasses of dead and mals which have been sucked in and killed by coming in contact with the inner walls of the inanimate, breathing monster. During the spring months, when the change from inhalation to exhalation takes place, the air is filled with pellets of hair, dry bones, small claws, etc., which are supposed to come from creatures sucked into this dry land maelstrom in times passed. Many scientists have visited and revisited the place for the purpose of studying its peculiarities, but still the mystery remains unexplained.



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Lv. Cape Charles... 10:55 a m 9:25 p m
Ar. Wilmington ... 5:46 p m 4:15 a m
Ar. Philadeiphia ... 5:44 p m 5:16 a m
Ar. New York ... 8:18 p m 8:16 a m

SOUTHBOUND. | "No. 89. | 1Ma. 07.

Lv. New York
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Lv. Philadelphia 10:16 a m 11:08 p m
Lv. Wilmington 10:58 a m 11:77 p m
Lv. Clap Charles 4:40 p m 5:44 p m
Lv. Old Point 6:25 p m 7:25 a m
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